

professional in the midst of the hottest and most divisive debates. For that reason, among others, Tom Williams has earned an excellent reputation among Members and staff alike in both the House and Senate.

Mr. President, I will miss my daily interaction with Tom, but I understand that Tom's talents will not be lost to the Senate or the public. I understand that Tom desires to continue in his service and I am sure that my colleague and friend, the senior Senator from Arkansas, who will become the ranking Democrat on the committee, will continue Tom's service with the committee.

Mr. President, I extend my thanks to Tom for his service and counsel to me and for his friendship, and I am pleased that the committee and the Senate will continue to have access to Tom's talents and service.

SAM FOWLER

A uniquely talented attorney serves as minority chief counsel of the committee: Sam Fowler. Sam has a long history of distinguished public service, first with the Smithsonian Institution, then with the President's Council on Environmental Quality, next with the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and, finally, beginning in 1991, with our committee.

Mr. President, Sam is a lawyer's lawyer. If Sam says the law says X, then you can be sure that the law says X. He is one of the most fastidious and careful researchers I have ever encountered. He has a special talent for expressing himself through the written word in a concise and precise manner.

Sam has staffed many issues in which I have taken particular interest. Perhaps in no area has his contribution been greater than in the area of nuclear policy. Sam has exhibited the rare talent, at least among lawyers, for mastering the scientific terms and concepts associated with the development of nuclear power and the safe disposal of nuclear waste.

Finally, Mr. President, I would be remiss if I did not mention one other activity of Sam's that has enlightened and enriched my life and those of the committee staff. Sam, on his own time, prepares incisive memoranda that trace the history and development of various aspects of the institution of republican government. Among his topics have been a history of gift rules, privileged motions, and the evolution of the modern State of the Union address. This aspect of Sam's life illustrates his wonderful intellectual curiosity that is so vital in good staff.

Mr. President, Sam is a treasure of the committee, a treasure I will miss greatly.

DAVID BROOKS

David Brooks came over from the House Interior Committee to join our staff in 1989. He has played a major role in shaping much of this country's recent policy on public lands, national parks, and historic preservation. The California Desert Protection Act is one

such example of David's craftsmanship. And there could be no more appropriate bill with which to associate David—whom we often refer to as the third Senator from Arizona—than the Arizona Wilderness Act, to which he devoted his unstinting attention. If we are fortunate enough to see enactment of the pending omnibus parks bill before the end of this Congress, it will owe in significant measure to David's determination and negotiating skills. His great knowledge and exemplary work ethic have added so much to the work of our committee, and I am most grateful.

BOB SIMON

In 1993, I learned that Bob Simon of the Department of Energy would be detailed to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Bob had started working for the Department during the Bush administration, and my staff director, Ben Cooper, told me of the high regard he had for Bob's acumen and integrity. I can say now from the perspective of 3 years later that Ben's endorsement, strong though it was, has turned out to be an understatement.

While many agency detailees treat their time with congressional offices as something like school without the examinations, Bob took his opportunity very seriously and began distinguishing himself almost immediately by his deft and thorough handling of difficult issues. Since coming on board, Bob has won the respect and admiration of his colleagues on the staff and the trust of the members who rely on his work, and he has demonstrated his possession of a rare combination of attributes—intellectual and technical mastery, outstanding political and strategic judgment, and complete reliability—which has made his work extremely valuable.

In particular, Bob's knowledge and expertise in the area of the Federal Government's energy research programs is unrivaled. And on the issue of risk assessment, which is only matched in its importance to the Nation by its lack of glamour and its complexity, Bob Simon provided staff work that was truly remarkable for its thoroughness and incisiveness.

I want to express my sincere appreciation for Bob Simon's hard work and dedication, and I wish him the very best in the future.

CLIFF SIKORA

No subject has presented more of a challenge to my committee or consumed more of our time than the vast issue of electricity deregulation, and I am frank to say that the sterling work done by Betsy Moeller, Don Santa, and Bill Conway raised the bar significantly on my expectations for staff work in this area.

I am pleased to say that Cliff Sikora, whom we enticed to come from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, has more than met those standards. I am persuaded that no one in the country has a more commanding overall grasp of the thorny issue of electricity deregulation than Cliff, and he

has done an exceptional job of bringing those talents to bear to assist me and other members of the committee in our deliberations in the scant year or so that he has been on the staff.

VICKI THORNE

Vicki Thorne, through her years as majority and minority office manager and clerk, has performed the unsung, often unnoticed, but always critical job of keeping the committee running, whether in organizing hearings, supervising publications, or playing den mother to a large and diverse family of staff. Her efficiency has been matched only by an equable temperament and warm smile that enabled her and us to get our way far more often than not. She has my deepest thanks.

#### THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

• Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I am submitting for the RECORD a Washington Post article about two young boys here on Capitol Hill, who recently deliberately inflicted pain upon someone's pet dog just for the fun of it. The Post article states that the dog was a friendly animal toward people. Witnesses state they saw the dog wagging its tail and going up to the two youths, expecting to be petted. Instead, one of the boys slapped the dog, took it to the top of an apartment building and hurled it to the ground.

Research suggests that people who abuse animals require immediate attention. They are involved in a cycle of violence, either as a victim, perpetrator, or both. These violent symptoms manifested by a troubled youth appear to be a particularly important and accurate early indicator of future violent behavior. Numerous experts cite the link between animal abuse and human violence as one early warning signal that the people involved in such acts of violence may either be a victim, or a perpetrator in some violent incidents. Experts state that those who are abusive to animals lack empathy, compassion, and respect for life. However, researchers agree that these personality attributes can be taught. A successful example of such, is the country of Israel, where a national humane education program to reduce violent crime in their country has been implemented.

Research on this issue also compels us to take action to detect, treat, and prevent perpetrators of animal violence before they turn their violent impulses toward humans. Many experts agree that animal abuse is not just a personality flaw of the abuser, but may be an indication of a deeply disturbed family. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted research on the correlation between people who are abusers of animals to their committing future violent acts. In numerous interviews with prison inmates convicted of violent crimes, the deliberate infliction of pain on animals was a common link.

Last May, I advised Attorney General Janet Reno that cruelty to animals is a particularly troublesome

manifestation of youth violence. I encouraged the Attorney General to review the Justice Department's plan of action in exposing the correlation between animal and human violence, that prevention and treatment may begin. Since that time, I have been working with the Justice Department, law enforcement officials, and others in evaluating this linkage and how this knowledge can be used to decrease crime among juveniles.

Mr. President, today I wrote to Donna Shalala, the Department of Health and Human Services Secretary, and encouraged her to begin a program to educate the social services communities about the correlation between animal and human violence. I also wrote to Richard Riley, the Department of Education Secretary, encouraging him to implement an educational program among school guidance counselors, teachers, and school administrators in recognizing the signs of violence. School officials and the social services communities are among the first to recognize and work with troubled youth. Many see first hand the early symptoms of abusive behavior toward animals. However, most of these officials do not realize the correlation between animal abusers and the cycle of violence.

It is necessary for us to look at ways to reduce violence in this country. It makes good sense to evaluate further this correlation, which the FBI has used for almost two decades now in profiling serial killers and other violent offenders. Implementation of a humane education program in the school systems throughout the United States of America offers some hope for reduction of violence among our youth and at this point, any sensible approach should not be dismissed.

Mr. President, I also submit for the RECORD an interview with an FBI agent and professor at the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA, with the Humane Society of the United States. I believe it is time for Americans to pursue seriously every avenue to address and eliminate the cycle of violence.

I ask that these items be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Washington Post]

COCO THE SPANIEL IS SENT PLUNGING THREE STORIES

(By Linda Wheeler)

D.C. police are searching for two boys who walked a neighbor's dog up three flights of stairs to the roof of a Capitol Hill apartment building and then dropped her to the hard earth below.

Coco, a liver-and-white Brittany spaniel, landed spread-eagled, her right front leg shattered and the left limp from nerve damage.

"The [right] leg is blasted, what we call a high-energy fracture," said veterinarian Peter Glassman, of Friendship Hospital for Animals in Northwest Washington. "Thank God we don't see these kind of injuries very often."

According to Washington Humane Society officials, most animal cruelty cases in the

city involve pets that have been starved or beaten by their owners. Rarely are they deliberately hurt by strangers, said Rosemary Vozobule, the society's law enforcement officer.

"This was a very sweet dog, and she just went up to these kids," she said. "We have reports that one boy yelled at her and slapped her. Then he took her to the roof."

The dogs owners, Nancy and Harold Smalley, live a block from the Kentucky Court housing complex in Southeast Washington, where the incident occurred Sept. 9. Nancy Smalley said that Coco, adopted two years ago from the D.C. Animal Shelter, was never allowed to roam. Coco must have slipped out of the house, she said, when Harold Smalley left for work early that morning.

"He took the trash out. He was half asleep," she said.

When Nancy Smalley couldn't find Coco to join their other dog—a black Labrador retriever named Mr. B—and five cats for breakfast, she called her husband. Had he taken Coco with him? No, he said. She then called the shelter to report Coco missing. The dog had a collar and name tag, she told them.

About the same time, someone called the shelter to report an injured dog. It was Coco, belly-down on the packed earth, which is so hard that no grass grows there. Someone had covered her with a tattered blanket. Humane officers took the dog back to the shelter for evaluation and called Nancy Smalley.

When she saw Coco a few minutes later, she said, "my mind went blank. It was impossible for me to believe anyone would do this to a dog. I just couldn't understand it. I can't understand it. These things aren't supposed to happen."

Despite her trauma, Coco struggles to balance on three feet and leans against a visitor's leg to have her head patted. Her right leg is in a cast, and the left dangles almost daintily. If she doesn't recover feeling in that leg, Glassman said, it will have to be amputated, because she will drag it and scrape it, leaving her vulnerable to constant infection.

"She's a very sweet dog," Glassman said, adding that she would be able to get along fine on three legs.

Vozobule said she has received several calls from neighbors who saw the incident or heard the boys talking about it. There is a \$1,500 award for information leading to the arrest of the suspects, she said.

Vozobule said although what happened to Coco is "tragic," she is pleased that residents were willing to call in tips. "I think people are starting to realize treating animals this way just isn't right," she said.

#### DEADLY SERIOUS

AN FBI PERSPECTIVE ON ANIMAL CRUELTY  
(By Randall Lockwood and Ann Church)

The HSUS has a long history of working closely with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to combat cruelty to animals. Many of these agencies have become acutely interested in the connection between animal cruelty and other forms of violent, antisocial behavior. They have found that the investigation and prosecution of crimes against animals is an important tool for identifying people who are, or may become, perpetrators of violent crimes against people.

Earlier this year Sen. William Cohen of Maine formally asked U.S. attorney general Janet Reno to accelerate the U.S. Department of Justice's research in this area. On June 6 The HSUS met with the staff of Senator Cohen and Sen. Robert Smith of New Hampshire and with representatives of the FBI and the Justice Department. One partic-

ipant was Supervisory Special Agent Alan Brantley of the FBI's Investigative Support Unit (ISU), also known as the Behavioral Science Unit. The ISU is responsible for providing information on the behavior of violent criminals to FBI field offices and law enforcement agencies worldwide. Special Agent Brantley served as a psychologist at a maximum-security prison in North Carolina before joining the FBI. He has interviewed and profiled numerous violent criminals and has direct knowledge of their animal-abuse histories. In his role as an ISU special agent, he shares that information with agents at the FBI Academy and law enforcement officers selected to attend the FBI's National Academy Program. When we asked Special Agent Brantley how many serial killers had a history of abusing animals, his response was, "The real question should be, how many have not?"

As law enforcement officials become more aware of the connection between animal abuse and human-directed violence, they become more supportive of strong anticruelty laws and their enforcement. We are encouraged by this development. We were granted permission to visit the FBI Academy, in Quantico, Virginia, to continue our discussion with Special Agent Brantley.

HSUS: What is the history of the Behavioral Science Unit/ISU?

Brantley: The Behavioral Science Unit originated in the 1970s and is located at the FBI Academy. Its purpose is to teach behavioral sciences to FBI trainees and National Academy students. The instructors were often asked questions about violent criminals, such as, "What do you think causes a person to do something like this?" The instructors offered some ideas, and as the students went out and applied some of these ideas, it was seen that there might be some merit to using this knowledge in field operations. In the mid-1980s, the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime was founded with the primary mission of identifying and tracking serial killers, but it also was given the task of looking at any violent crime that was particularly vicious, unusual, or repetitive, including serial rape and child molestation. We now look at and provide operational assistance to law enforcement agencies and prosecutors worldwide who are confronted with any type of violent crime.

HSUS: You have said that the FBI takes the connection between animal cruelty and violent crime very seriously. How is this awareness applied on a daily basis?

Brantley: A lot of what we do is called threat assessment. If we have a known subject, we want as much information as we can obtain from family members, co-workers, local police, and others, before we offer an opinion about this person's threat level and dangerousness. Something we believe is prominently displayed in the histories of people who are habitually violent is animal abuse. We look not only for a history of animal abuse, torment, or torture, but also for childhood or adolescent acts of violence toward other children and possibly adults and for a history of destructiveness to property.

Sometimes this violence against animals is symbolic. We have had cases where individuals had an early history of taking stuffed animals or even pictures of animals and carving them up. That is a risk indicator.

You can look at cruelty to animals and cruelty to humans as a continuum. We first see people begin to fantasize about these violent actions. If there is escalation along this continuum, we may see acting out against inanimate objects. This may also be manifest in the writings or drawings of the individual affected. The next phase is usually acting out against animals.

HSUS: When did the FBI first begin to see this connection?

Brantley: We first quantified it when we did research in the late 1970s, interviewing thirty-six multiple murderers in prison. This kind of theme had already emerged in our work with violent criminals. We all believed this was an important factor, so we said, "Let's go and ask the offenders themselves and see what they have to say about it." By self report, 36 percent described killing and torturing animals as children and 46 percent said they did this as adolescents. We believe that the real figure was much higher, but that people might not have been willing to admit to it.

HSUS: You mean that people who commit multiple, brutal murders might be reluctant to admit to killing animals?

Brantley: I believe that to be true in some cases. In the inmate population, it's one thing to be a big-time criminal and kill people—many inmates have no empathy or concern for human victims—but they might identify with animals. I've worked with prisoners who kept pets even though they weren't supposed to. They would consider someone else hurting their pet as reason enough to commit homicide. Also, within prisons, criminals usually don't want to talk about what they have done to animals or children for fear that other inmates may retaliate against them or that they may lose status among their peers.

HSUS: Where is violence against animals coming from? Are criminals witnessing it in others? Convicted serial killer Ted Bundy recounted being forced to watch his grandfather's animal abuse.

Brantley: For the most part, in my experience, offenders who harm animals as children pretty much come up with this on their own. Quite often they will do this in the presence of others and teach it to others, but the ones with a rich history of violence are usually the instigators. Some children might follow along to be accepted, but the ones we need to worry about are the one or two dominant, influential children who initiate the cruelty.

HSUS: What components need to be present for you to think a child or adolescent is really in trouble?

Brantley: You have to look at the quality of the act and at the frequency and severity. If a child kicks the dog when somebody's been aggressive toward him, that's one issue, but if it's a daily thing or if he has a pattern of tormenting and physically torturing the family dog or cat, that's another. I would look to see if the pattern is escalating. I look at any type of abuse of an animal as serious to begin with, unless I have other information that might explain it. It should not be dismissed. I've seen it too often develop into something more severe.

Some types of abuse, for example, against insects, seem to be fundamentally different. Our society doesn't consider insects attractive or worthy of affection. But our pets are friendly and affectionate and they often symbolically represent the qualities and characteristics of human beings. Violence against them indicates violence that may well escalate into violence against humans.

You also need to look at the bigger picture. What's going on at home? What other supports, if any, are in place? How is the child doing in school? Is he drinking or doing drugs?

HSUS: We are familiar with the "classic" cases of serial killers, like Jeffrey Dahmer, who had early histories of animal abuse (see the Summer 1986 *HSUS News*). Are there any recent cases you have worked on?

Brantley: The Jason Massey case jumps out as being a prominent one. This was a case from 1993 in Texas. This individual, from an early age, started his career killing many dogs and cats. He finally graduated, at

the age of 20, to beheading a thirteen-year-old girl and shooting her fourteen-year-old stepbrother to death.

He was convicted of murder. I was brought in for the sentencing phase to testify as to his dangerousness and future threat to the community. The prosecutors knew that he was a prolific killer of animals, and that he was saving the body parts of these animals. The prosecutor discovered a cooler full of animal remains that belonged to Massey and brought it to the courtroom for the sentencing hearing. It caused the jurors to react strongly, and ultimately the sentence was death.

HSUS: Mr. Massey had been institutionalized at his mother's request two years before the murders since she was aware of his diaries, which recorded his violent fantasies, and his animal killings, yet he was released. Do you think that mental health officials have been slower than law enforcement agencies in taking animal abuse seriously?

Brantley: We've made this a part of a lot of our training for local police, and I think most police recognize that when they see animal mutilation or torture that they need to check it out; but police have to triage and prioritize their cases. We try to tell people that investigating animal cruelty and investigating homicides may not be mutually exclusive.

We are trying to do the same for mental health professionals. We offer training to forensic psychiatrists through a fellowship program and provide other training to the mental health community. I think psychiatrists are receptive to our message when we can give them examples and case studies demonstrating this connection. The word is getting out.

HSUS: Do you think more aggressive prosecution of animal-cruelty cases can help get some people into the legal system who might otherwise slip through?

Brantley: I think that it is a legitimate way to deal with someone who poses a threat. Remember, Al Capone was finally imprisoned for income-tax evasion rather than for murder or racketeering-charges which could never be proven.

HSUS: Have you ever encountered a situation where extreme or repeated animal cruelty is the only warning sign you see in an individual, where there is no other violent behavior? Or does such abuse not occur in a vacuum?

Brantley: I would agree with that last concept. But let's say that you do have a case of an individual who seems not to have had any other adjustment problems but is harming animals. What that says is that while, up to that point, there is no documented history of adjustment problems, there are adjustment problems now and there could be greater problems down the road. We have some kids who start early and move toward greater and greater levels of violence, some who get into it starting in adolescence, and some who are adults before they start to blossom into violent offenders.

HSUS: Do you find animal cruelty developing in those who have already begun killing people?

Brantley: We know that certain types of offenders who have escalated to human victims will, at times, regress back to earlier offenses such as making obscene phone calls, stalking people, or killing animals. Rarely, if ever, do we see humans being killed as a precursor to the killing of animals.

HSUS: How would you respond to the argument that animal cruelty provides an outlet that prevents violent individuals from acting against people?

Brantley: I would disagree with that. Animal cruelty is not as serious as killing human beings, we have to agree to that, but

certainly it's moving in a very ominous direction. This is not a harmless venting of emotion in a healthy individual; this is a warning sign that this individual is not mentally healthy and needs some sort of intervention. Abusing animals does not dissipate those violent emotions; instead, it may fuel them.

HSUS: What problems do you have in trying to assess the dangerousness of suspect or a known offender?

Brantley: Getting background information is the main problem. People know this person has done these things, but there may be no record or we haven't found the right people to interview.

HSUS: That's one of the reasons why we have put an emphasis on stronger anticruelty laws and more aggressive enforcement—to get such information in the record.

Brantley: A lot of time people who encounter this kind of behavior are looking for the best in people. We also see cases where people are quite frankly afraid to get involved, because it they are dealing with a child or adult who seems to be bizarre or threatening, they are afraid that he or she may no longer kill animals but instead come after them. I've seen a lot of mental health professionals, law enforcement officers, and private citizens who don't want to get involved because they are afraid . . . and for good reason. There are very scary people out there doing scary things. That's largely why they are doing it and talking about it: they want to intimidate and shock and offend, sometimes regardless of the consequences.

HSUS: Is there hope for such an individual?

Brantley: The earlier you can intervene, the better off you'll be. I like to be optimistic. I think in the vast majority of cases, especially if you get to them as children, you can intervene. People shouldn't discount animal abuse as a childish prank or childish experimentation.

HSUS: Have you ever seen any serial killers who have been rehabilitated?

Brantley: I've seen no examples of it and no real efforts to even attempt it! Even if you had a program that might work, the potential consequences of being wrong and releasing someone like that greatly outweigh the benefits of attempting it, in my opinion.

HSUS: There is also a problem in trying to understand which acts against animals and others are associated with the escalation of violence, since police records, if they exist, are often unavailable or juvenile offenses are expunged. Sometimes only local humane societies or animal-control agencies have any record. The HSUS hopes to facilitate consolidating some of these records.

Brantley: That would be great. If animal-cruelty investigators are aware of a case such as a sexual homicide in their community and they are also aware of any animal mutilation going on in the same area, I would encourage them to reach out to us.●

#### TRIBUTE TO STAFF OF SENATOR JOHNSTON

● Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, no senator has been blessed with a more capable, more loyal, more effective personal staff than I have. For 24 years, they have worked for my office, our State and our Nation with energy and diligence. All of the staff over these years have been excellent, but at this time I want to especially recognize the three most senior staffers in my Washington office for their special talents and contributions.